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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

25X1A2g

COUNTRY Korea

25X1A
DATE

SUBJECT Military Information: Korean Communist Troops

DIS: 28 March 1947

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F-3 1. There are approximately 100,000 (F-6) Korean Communist troops under the command of KIM Il-sung (金日成) along both banks of the Yalu river and in the mountainous regions from Sakchu (Sakushu) (125-01,40-24) to Chongsong (Shojo) (129-45,42-45).

F-3 2. KIM is the former Communist leader who fought against the Japanese for ten years in the delta area (Tungpientao 東邊道) of Mukden, Linchiang (126-55,41-50) and Antung (124-22,40-06). He is also a member of the "third international" and a graduate of the "Soviet Army Officers University" in Moscow, where he was a classmate of CH'EN Shao-yu (陳紹禹) and LI Li-san (李立三), high-ranking Communist leaders. (Shanghai note: It has been previously reported of KIM that he is the chief Korean military leader in the Yenching (129-50,42-55) area; that he is reputed to be a colonel in the Soviet Army; that he fought in Europe against the Germans; that he is in command of the Korean Volunteers Army, formerly known as the Korean Policing Army which is reported to be 20,000 strong, see para. 1; and that he is chairman of the Northern Korea Provisional People's Committee, and head of the Central Committee of the Northern Korean Labor Party.)

F-3 3. KIM's area of control begins at Sinuiju (Shingisha) (124-24,40-06) and extends to Sakchu, Chongsong (Seisan) (127-48,36-20), Manpojin (Manpochin) (126-18,41-10) along the right bank of the Yalu river, and then extends to Kapsan (Kosan) (128-18,41-05), Tongan (Doton) (126-56,41-14)*, Musan (Mosan) (129-10,42-13), Hoeryong (Kainei) (129-45,42-25) and Chongsong (Shojo) (129-45,42-45), along the right bank of the Tumen river.

* [? 128-36,41-04]

[?]

F-3 4. KIM's troops cooperate with Chinese Communists on the left bank of the Yalu at Changtientshokou (124-48,40-25), Hsiao-pushihokou (126-55,41-50) and with the Chinese Communists at Changpai (128-11,41-25), Tanon (129-50,42-57) and Hunchun (130-22,42-52), along the left bank of the Tumen river. For example: during the battle between Chinese Communists and Nationalist forces at Kuantien (124-46,40-44) in October, the Chinese Communists learned that replacements for the Nationalist 1st 52nd Army were insufficient. Korean Communist troops, under KIM and stationed at Chosan (Sosan) (125-48,40-50), secretly crossed the (Yalu?) river at the mouth of the Changtientshokou, south of Kuantien (Shanghai note: at Changtientshokou), and helped the Chinese Communists wipe out the 25th Division. (Shanghai note: Reports state that this division suffered great losses during the Nationalists' October drive on Antung. The division is still not up to strength.)

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- F-6 5. In his present position, KIM is instructed and supervised by the Central Party of the Soviet Union in controlling the area. Included in his army is a small number of Chinese Communists and Japanese technicians and about 100 Soviet military and political supervisors. In order to strengthen their controlling influence, the Soviets have furnished large quantities of arms and material to develop the Korean Communist army under KIM.
(Shanghai note: It has been previously reported that the Korean Policing Army, or Korean Volunteers Army, is said to have been created by Soviet order as an emergency army at the time the Soviets entered Manchuria.)
- F-6 In addition to the weapons these Korean Communists had before the defeat of Japan, the Soviets have given them much surrendered Japanese equipment. After this was done, deficiencies were made up by the Soviets.
- F-6 6. A Chinese-Soviet-Korean military bloc has been created which controls the areas along the Yalu and Tumen rivers. To attain their goal of controlling strategic positions in the Far East, this combination is utilizing the densely wooded area of Sakchu as a starting point and Changkufeng (130-35,42-25)* in the delta area controlled by the Chinese, Soviet and Korean Communists, as the central base. A Chinese-Soviet-Korean headquarters has been established at Changkufeng, present seat of the Korean People's United Temporary Government. [Washington Note: See 25X1A2g for previous report on Koreans in this area.]
- F-6 7. In September 1946, a military conference was held in Changkufeng which was attended by Chinese, Koreans and Soviets. The Soviet representative was Major General K'OU NAO K'OU FU (寇南福夫), Assistant Chief of Staff of the Soviet Army Headquarters in North Korea; the Chinese Communist representative was LI Li-san; and the Korean Communist representative was KIM Il-sung.
(Shanghai note: According to sources, another military conference was to have been held in the latter part of December 1946 in Changkufeng. There has been no further information on this meeting.)

[* Sirumi]

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